

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Emperor of Russia imitates Mr. Gladstone. His Majesty is an amateur wood-chopper and spends an hour a day at the exercise.

—When a passenger boards or leaves a horse-car in Germany the conductor touches his hat and says "Good-day." And if the passenger gives him a "tip" of one cent he looks happy for the rest of the trip.

—A Hindoo lecturer in England says that the British have degraded India and her people to the level of beasts, and that tens of thousands die yearly of starvation, and all reports are suppressed.

—Pricking with a bunch of fresh nettles as a cure for anæsthesia, neuralgia and numerous other diseases, has long been practiced by the Russian peasantry, and a native doctor speaks highly of its efficacy.

—The population of Norway exhibits a higher percentage (97.25) of light eyes than any other country in Europe. Flaxen hair occurs in 57.5 per cent, while about one-half of the population is only blond in the ratio of 2 per cent.

—Both the Russians and the British, as they push farther and farther into Asia, pay great attention to arboriculture, planting trees, shrubs and flowers wherever they form a settlement. The result is that Central Asia is being reforested.

—The remarkable "Floating Island" of Derwentwater, England, the periodical appearance of which has given rise to so much speculation, has been declared to be the highest part of a great blister-like upheaval of peat which here forms the bottom of the lake.

—In Sweden, during some hundred years, military training has been introduced in all public schools as part of the daily curriculum. When twenty years old every Swede must serve as soldier for a short period during two years in succession.

—The annual report of the Indian Department of Canada says there are encouraging indications that the Indian element will eventually become amalgamated with the general population of the country. The Indian population of the Dominion is 124,589.

—A Japan paper states that since the United States prohibited Chinese immigration there has been a very perceptible increase in the number of Chinese immigrants to Japan. Recently 486 arrived at Yokohama, and "most of them are now employed in tea-firing godowns at the rate of remuneration which none but Chinese would accept."

—According to the Oakland Echoes one can scarcely be half an hour in Honolulu, keeping one's eyes and ears tolerably wide open, without arriving at full knowledge of the fact that the Hawaiian kingdom is commercially and socially "bossed" by the United States of America, and by the State of California in particular.

—It is said that the Emperor of China is anxious to encourage the building of railroads in his kingdom, but he is surrounded by many obstacles. His priests, astrologers, and advisers of various kinds are afraid of Western civilization, and they employ all manner of devices to keep the young potentate from acting in a progressive way. The astrologers never find the stars favorable to the granting of a railroad franchise.

—A farm-laborer in China is hired by the year, at from \$8 to \$14, with food, clothing, head-shaving and tobacco. From 8 to 10 cents per day, and the noon-day meal, or ordinary day's work; but 10 to 20 cents per diem, with five meals, or 30 cents per day without food, for planting and harvesting rice. Food averages little more than \$1 a month for each member of a farmer's family.

—Pigeon-flying is growing to be an absorbing amusement in England, particularly among the Birmingham laborers. The spread of the sport has developed quite a new branch of railway traffic. It is the practice of flyers to send their birds in baskets, addressed to the station-master at a particular station, with the request that he release them, mark on a label the time that they were released, and return the basket. This request is regularly granted. The officials rather like the work. In cloudy weather porters have been known to feed birds or three days before setting them free.

## PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Modern Noblemen Have More Privileges in Theory Than in Reality.

Theoretically a peer has many privileges; practically he has very few. The word peer must be understood to include Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, though it is generally understood to include all persons entitled to the prefix of Duke or Lord. In common parlance, these are the two prefixes of English nobility. The title of the present Prime Minister is the Marquis of Salisbury, but nine times out of ten he is referred to as Lord Salisbury. That nobleman's old rival, the Earl of Derby, is generally spoken of as Lord Derby, and for every man who speaks of Viscount Wolsley there are at least a score who apply to the hero of Tiel Kober the shorter and more popular prefix "Lord." Lord Tennyson is frequently spoken of, but the poet laureate is really a Baron and his correct title, to be punctiliously accurate is Alfred, Baron Tennyson. In other words, almost every peer with lower prestige than a Duke is familiarly spoken of as "Lord," a striking evidence of the growing carelessness of the public as to titles; and it is needless to add that peers themselves are much too jealous of their privileges and titles to be guilty of such a disregard of discrimination.

The only persons who, to be strictly according to Burke, should be addressed as "Lord" are the younger sons of peers who are entitled to the prefix before both Christian and surname. Thus, by courtesy, a younger brother of the present Duke of Marlborough is known as Lord Randolph Churchill, and the son of the Duke of Devonshire who was murdered in Phoenix Park, was Lord Frederick Cavendish. The personal privilege which used to be most high-

ly valued was the right of a peer of the realm to demand a trial by a jury of his peers if charged with treason or felony. Such trials, however, are of very rare occurrence and the privilege amounts to very little. It is largely responsible for the ancient saying about there being one law for the rich and another for the poor, especially as in times gone by a peer had to be wealthy, and was even dispossessed of his title if his fortune fell below what was considered the nobleman's minimum.

Among the other privileges of the individual is freedom from arrest in civil actions and the exemption of the person from attachment. To-day this does not amount to much, as arrest in civil suits is a very rare occurrence. But it was different in the old imprisonment-for-debt days, when the privilege was often extremely convenient. It is quite commonly supposed that a peer can not be arrested by the police for a criminal offense, but this is an error, and of late years several noblemen have been "run in" for misdemeanors. Exemption from jury service is often a more valuable privilege, and a peer has also the right to sit in any court of justice with his hat on, a right, it is needless to add, that few noblemen are foolish enough to take advantage of. The Barons of Kingsdale possess, in addition, the right in perpetuity of sitting in the presence of royalty with their heads covered. In an American novel there is an amusing reference to a nobleman who was granted the right to sit in the presence of the King, and it is to be presumed the author had the Kingsdale privilege in his mind when he penned his little satire.

There are few other privileges possessed by peers. They may, under certain circumstances, decline to be sworn, pledging their honor instead of their oath, and it is still, according to the statute books, a most serious offense to criticize or malign a peer. But the old scandalum magnatum, described by Blackstone, is partially a dead letter, and it is now good form for a peer to treat his traducers with silent contempt. American visitors often express astonishment at the bareness of the honor of peerage, and possibly some readers may imagine that a nobleman is in receipt of some kind of remuneration. Such is not the case. There are many sinecures, offices connected with politics which are always, or nearly always, given to peers, but the salary often fails to come up to the expenses. Even the granting of a peerage does not involve a royal or national grant. Some peers owe their titles to the immortality of certain female ancestors, and still draw pensions in part payment for their great-great-grandmother's shame; others, the Marlboroughs for example, draw pensions as a result of a nation's gratitude to a successful General. But, speaking generally, a peerage is a source of expense and not of revenue. No man will accept peerage unless he is comparatively wealthy. Hence, a peer is often a peer because he or his ancestors were blessed with plenty of this world's goods, but it is to confuse cause and effect to imagine that a peerage involves wealth. It is often just the other way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

It is incumbent on all good Moslems to perform the duty of a Hajj at least once in their lives. Every year thousands upon thousands of pious believers in the name of Mohammed desert their homelands and wend their way, both by land and by sea, toward the country that saw the birth of their religion and witnessed the miraculous deeds of their arch-prophet. From China, India and Persia; from every quarter of the Turkish Empire; from Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers and Morocco; from Zanzibar and Senegal; from Kurdistan and Afghanistan; from the Soucan and the great Sahara, and from many other places whose existence Western Europeans are but dimly conscious of, they throng—mostly poor, ignorant and dirty, but devout and determined in their purpose. They are pilgrims to the holy cities of Arabia, Mecca and Medina, and to reach them they starve themselves for years to save up sufficient money to defray their expenses and endure horrible privations by the way. They commit themselves to the mercies of the vast and ever-inspiring sea, dreamed by all true Easterners. Their risk being raised by the Bedouins or killed by the heathen and all with an amount of phlegm and good humor that is almost sublime. Whatever happens to them they care not. God will provide for them, and should they die on their way out they will be received all the more readily into the mansions and the arms of the voluptuous hours already provided for each one of them by their much-beloved prophet in the seven-storied paradise of Idm. Last year (1888) the Great Hajj, or principal day, when all the pilgrims have to unite in worship at Mecca, took place on Friday, August 17. It usually occurs about this time, but the exact date varies, and is fixed annually by the religious authorities at Mecca. It is incumbent on all good Moslems to perform this pilgrimage at least once, if they can afford it. Many perform it several times, and some make a business of it and hire themselves out as substitutes for others, for a pilgrimage by proxy is considered to be as effective as one performed in person, provided that the person in whose behalf it is performed be dead. No one can hire a substitute during his lifetime, but he may leave a provision to that effect in his will. This pilgrimage must not be considered in the light of a penance, after which the Hajj is to receive a plenary indulgence for past sins. It is an ordinance of the religion of Islam, as the same nature of our Eucharist, whereby the believer is supposed to be brought into closer communion for the time being with the Deity.—Cornhill Magazine.

## LOVE LEVELS RANKS.

Romantic Story of an Englishman and a Girl with a Milk Pail.

A story comes to the clubs from Newport about a wealthy but not over-beautiful girl who has been receiving marked attentions from a very handsome young Englishman of excellent family to such a degree that her friends have taken it for granted that the two were soon to start together down the lane of roses and thorns, with clasped hands and trusting hearts. One day these lovers rode together out to the estate of a gentleman farmer who was a friend of the young woman's family. As they were galloping along the road toward the house they saw a girl coming across the meadow.

"Oh, there's Maggie with a milk-pail, and I'm so thirsty. I'm going to wait for her to come up and then ask her for a drink."

This was said by the young lady, and as she spoke she drew up her horse, her companion following suit. Maggie came up to where they were and said a timid good morning. With her brown hair straggling down over her young shoulders, her wide, blue eyes, delicate, brown face and neck, and tall, slim figure, she presented a picture of striking beauty as she stood there assuring the young lady on the horse that she was quite welcome to all the milk she could drink. And turning her eyes upon the handsome young Englishman, she said:

"And you, sir, too, can also—"

But she became confused at that point and blushed furiously under the gaze of the captivated gentleman on the horse. The lovers rode away, leaving Maggie looking after them in the center of the road.

"Who is that?" asked the young man of his companion. "One of the farm hands?"

"Oh, no indeed," was the reply.

"That is Margaret, Mr. B.'s youngest daughter. Pretty little thing, isn't she? Lives here the year round, and is as simple as a wood violet. Milks cows, farms stock, and takes care of the other girls, who all spend their winters in New York. But she's only sixteen. She'll have a taste of the city in a year or so more, and then I guess she'll stop milking cows."

This all occurred a month ago. The engagement of the young Englishman was announced this week. But he is not to marry the wealthy girl who wanted him so much. He won Maggie and her father in just three weeks, and it is declared that a more beautiful pair of lovers never graced the handsome neighborhood of Newport than this little milk-maid and her sturdy young sweetheart.—N. Y. Letter.

Not to be Outdone.

The agriculturist, as every body knows, does not like to admit that any body can grow any thing that he can not. A city person asked a farmer out in the country while ago if he had new potatoes on his table, and the farmer shook his head.

"But we," said the city person, "have had new potatoes for the last three weeks."

"Huh!" said the farmer, without a blush. "I might 'a' had 'em a month ago if I'd known that they was as big as they was; but I let 'em go 'till last week without diggin' on 'em, and then, when I went to get some, I'll be goldarned if they wa'n't too big."—Boston Transcript.

## FISHING WITH A RIFLE.

Exciting Sport Shooting the Wary Sea Otter in the Pacific.

Surf shooting is practiced in Oregon and Washington, but chiefly in the vicinity of and to the north of Gray's Harbor. Formerly all the shooting was done from the beach, or from the bluffs, but as the otter became scarcer, increasingly wary, and so more difficult to obtain, other methods had to be adopted.

The sea otter shooters of this coast devised the plan of building scaffolds in the water out beyond the surf from which to shoot. At the lowest tides in the spring they plant firmly in the sand three or four long poles so that they shall form the angles of a triangle or of a square. These are braced by means of slats nailed from one to the other, which also form a ladder by which to ascend, and at the top of the poles a platform is built with sides and a roof, forming a sufficiently comfortable house, forty feet above the water's surface. These shooting scaffolds, or as they are called locally, "derricks," give the otter shooter great advantage. In distance he gains four to five hundred feet, while the elevation above the water greatly extends both his range of view and that of his rifle. In fair weather the shooter goes to his "derrick" before daylight in the morning and returns at night, the shore by him sometimes, when the tide is high and a heavy surf is rolling, it may be impossible for him to get to it for a week at a time, or he may be unable to reach the beach for the same period.

The skill attained by these men in rifle shooting is something almost beyond belief. It will be readily understood that the head of the sea otter—the only part that is seen above the water—is a very small mark, certainly not more than three or four inches in diameter, and yet it is said that these shooters not infrequently kill at a distance of one thousand yards. Most of their shots are made at two hundred yards and over. They use heavy Sharps' rifles, fitted with telescopic sights, and shoot always from a rest.

When the sea otter is killed it sinks at once, and it may be several days or a week before it rises to the surface and is brought by wind and current into shore. The hunters employ Indians to patrol the beach and secure the dead animals, and in occasional instances where the otter does not sink dogs are employed to bring it to land. Owing to its exclusively marine habits and its great wariness, we may assume that it will be many years before the last sea otter shall have been killed, but it must always be a very rare animal.—Forest and Stream.

## USE OF MANURES.

A Vigorous Protest Against the Unnatural Use of Fertilizers.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of the Cornell Experiment Station, in a recent address employed the following pertinent illustration against the use of manures: "We should not go home and throw our manure out of the window to be washed away by the rains. Some haul it direct from the stable to the field at all times of winter. Why put manure on your fields in the spring? Is that the way the Lord manures His farm? Is that the way He has reared these great oaks and chestnuts and pines? No; He raises a plant to feed an animal to make fertility, and He always spreads manure in the fall." We in the West are lamentably—even fearfully—prodigal of the resources of our soil, and the time is coming as inevitably as night follows day when we shall pay the penalty for this unwarranted theft. Our Eastern friends are face to face with the problem of the reinvigoration of their exhausted soils, and so we shall be also unless we utilize in the most thorough manner our rich stores of fertilizer which we annually allow to waste away in barn-yard manure piles. Dame Nature has been lavish in her favors of fertility to her fields of the virgin prairie soils, but has a care; we are continually crying, "Give, give," without offering return, as if the soil would forever retain its virginity although ruthlessly robbed of its virtue of fertility. Such things can not be. We must restore at least a measure of the strength of which we cheat the earth by continual cropping, and nothing more profitably and potentially does this than barn-yard manure properly utilized. Prof. Roberts points out that the Almighty "always spreads manure in the fall," this is a text worth pondering.—Breeder's Gazette.

## TAMPING FENCE POSTS.

It is true that tamping all of the posts is largely labor lost. A correspondent replies in the affirmative, basing the conclusion on results of experience in building many miles of post-and-rail fence, and explains his position and practice as follows: "A hole is dug in the ground with an upright back to it two and a half feet deep, with a slanting front, the bottom space as nearly the size of the post-butt as it is possible, with a long-handled spade, so the worker may stand upright in his hole. The post now being let down is solid in the bottom, the earth filled in to the surface and by the setter's foot is tamped tightly on the top, set upright and found to be firm enough for all purposes beyond the corner or gate posts."

"This saves the tamping usually done, so much of which is useless hard work. In winter here the earth is frozen to the bottom of the post. In spring it is thawed again into wet mud, both tamped and loose setting, soon to settle down solid by drainage and atmospheric pressure. The owner now finds no difference in their standing, and so finds that one-third the usual time used in fence-building is lost to the busy man, who gladly uses forethought to wise ends."—Farmers' Review.

## HOME AND FARM.

—If new settings of either plum or peach-trees are to be made arrange to plant them in a yard where the poultry can be allowed a free range.

—Apple Pickles: To one pint of vinegar add three cups of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, and cut the apples in halves, core and boil in the sirup till soft.

—Stewed Cucumbers: Pare, cut them in quarters, and remove the seeds; then let them boil in salted water until tender. Drain them, roll each piece quickly in hot ham fat, and serve on buttered toast.

—For good, reliable work on the farm the mule is better than the horse, but if there is any intention to sell for good prices a grade draft horse is much the better.—Western Plowman.

—Keep up the cultivation with the cultivated crops until they are made. In many cases one additional cultivation given in good season will materially increase the yield, while it will aid in destroying the late weeds and leave the soil in a better condition for the next crop.

—Salad of Asparagus Tops: One pint of asparagus tops. The rule for French dressing. Boil the tops in salted boiling water for fifteen minutes, drain, throw into cold water, and let stand until ready to use. Then dry carefully with a soft napkin, put them into the salad dish, pour over the French dressing; let stand about ten minutes, and serve.—Table Talk.

—Six things are requisite to make a home. Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and lighted with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.—Hamilton.

—The plowing is an important item and should be done thorough as well as early. If manure is to be applied it should as a rule be given after plowing, as the work of preparing the ground for the seed will incorporate it well with the soil and it will thus be in a condition to be used by the growing plants. The surface of the soil must be made fine and level with sufficient drainage to take off the surface water rapidly and at the same time avoid washing.

—It was once no trouble to raise fruit of all kinds from kernels and other defects, but it seems this is no longer the case. Insects are in the orchard, and unless they are destroyed fruit is not a profitable crop. The tent caterpillar, so troublesome of late years, was never known to do serious harm thirty or forty years ago. Now complaints of this pest come in from all sections as regular as the seasons roll round, and orchards have to be gone over every spring and the caterpillar destroyed.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1889.

CATTLE—Native Steers	3 15	2 80
COTTON—Middling	4 15	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84 1/2	84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	43	44 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed	29	29 1/2
PORK—Mess (new)	12 00	12 50
COTTON—Shipping	3 50	4 15
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 10	4 05
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 50	3 45
FLOUR—Winter	4 00	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	75 1/2	77
CORN—No. 2	43	44 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29	29 1/2
PORK—New Mess	10 10	10 75
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	4 15
HOGS—Sales at	3 75	4 05
WHEAT—No. 2	84 1/2	84 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29	29 1/2
PORK—Mess	12 00	12 50
BACON—Clear Rib	10 10	10 75
COTTON—Middling	4 15	4 10

## A BEAUTIFUL CAVERN.

Strange Discovery of a Farmer Near Findlay, O.

His Horse Breaks Through the Earth and a Subterranean Passage is Disclosed—A Large Cave That Has Been Only Partially Explored.

About ten miles southeast of Findlay, O., writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, lies a long stretch of limestone, which cropping out at various places serves to mark the dividing line between Hancock and Wyandott counties. At this point the limestone reaches its highest elevation in Northwestern Ohio and then dips rapidly away, not to appear again above the surface until it reaches the shores of Lake Erie on the north, and the Limestone river, near Springfield, on the south.

One mile south of this ridge of limestone is a place where it is popularly supposed to have once been a lake, from which the water has in some mysterious way been drained, leaving a sunken space varying in depth from ten to forty feet, and ten miles long by three wide, over which the rank vegetation of perhaps centuries has grown, died and decayed, leaving a bog or morass.

A short distance from the marsh, and recently been discovered, a wonderful cave has been discovered. The cave is a simple natural cavern, and is not a man-made structure. The entrance to the mysterious cavern was accidentally discovered by a horse breaking through a thin crust of earth while at work in a field. In rescuing the animal it was found that the hole into which he had partially fallen led down to some dark and unknown space, which gave back no echoing sound when substances were dropped into it. This aroused the curiosity of the farmer, Henry Grindie, who came to this city to relate the story of his wonderful find. A party of men drove out there and investigated the matter sufficiently to satisfy themselves that Grindie had actually discovered something much out of the ordinary in the cave line.

The farmer, finding a flood of people over-running his premises looking for the entrance to the cavern, conceived the idea of turning his discovery into profit, and, manufacturing a rope ladder, he erected a tent over the yawning hole in the ground, and arranged to receive visitors ten cents each for the privilege of going down to the bottom of the cave.

The correspondent visited the cave and made thorough an examination as it was possible. The distance from the top to the first landing is about sixty-five feet, and the passage is through solid limestone all the way, the aperture varying in diameter from three to thirty feet. The floor of the first resting-place is dry rock of an uneven character. This landing is an ante-chamber about sixty-five feet wide at the back. The wall is a solid rock, and the floor is of the surface of the earth and about one hundred feet in length, when it forms the doorway or entrance to the main cavern. The main chamber has a dome-shaped roof, which rises gradually from all sides to an apex not less than fifty feet in height. The dimensions of this room, as near as could be measured, are 180 feet by 430. The floors are of the same material as the walls, and the ceiling is a semi-dome of the same material. The light furnished by lanterns—exceedingly difficult and falls frequent. The roof of this part of the cave is dark, and is unbroken by anything of a glittering character.

At the point where the chamber narrows there is a dark, deep fissure in the floor, beyond which human vision can not penetrate. This chasm, which is about twenty feet wide, has been bridged, and as one passes over he can hear the rippling of water beneath him. On the other side of this stream or river is a long irregular gallery which leads into another chamber, but so large as the first. Here the roof and sides reveal stalactites in abundance, all resplendent in brilliant colors. Nothing indicating animal or vegetable life was found here or in any of the other apartments of the cave. Beyond this point the cave is a fac-simile, in miniature, of the sunken lake above. This body of water has been measured, and in many places is eighty feet deep. The water is clear, and not placid. No ripple mars its surface. It lies there still, icy and dead, while above it is the stalactite-studded roof, and in and about it eternal silence. A small crowd of people carry those who desire to venture the trip along the ragged shores for at least a quarter of a mile, where further progress is stopped by a solid wall of rock. This is the end of the cave. At least, no other opening or chamber has yet been discovered.

Numerous geologists have already written for full and minute particulars regarding its rock and crystal formations and the various chambers and the various means of defense, and an eradicator of intermittent and remittent fevers and other forms of miasmatic diseases. A cold, dry, and effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

Personal cleanliness is essential. Bathe once a week. Bathing is of the greatest importance as the body. Bathing enables the skin to throw off effete matter, causing the head and useless epidemics to be let off.

## THE MARKETS.

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WHEAT—No. 2	84 1/2	84 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29	29 1/2
PORK—Mess	12 00	12 50
BACON—Clear Rib	10 10	10 75
COTTON—Middling	4 15	4 10

NEW ORLEANS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74	75
CORN—No. 2	32	33 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22	23
PORK—Mess	12 50	12 75
BACON—Clear Rib	10 10	10 75
COTTON—Middling	4 15	4 10

The Best Testimonial yet published for any blood medicine is the printed guarantee of the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which warrants that wonderful medicine to benefit or cure in all cases of those diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be returned. It cures all diseases arising from a torpid liver and impure blood and their names are legion. All Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, Eruptions, Sores and Swellings, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas and kindred diseases, are among those in which the "Discovery" effected marvelous cures.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 50 cents, by druggists.

WOMEN do with their accruing years what misers do with their money—the more they have the greater paupers they take to conceal the fact.

WILLISTON, Florida, Sept. 7th, 1888. Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. Gentl.—I have tried the bottle of Pills for Malaria, sent me with the most wonderful results; one dose cured a case of two months' standing. Please send me a box of your small pills immediately, with some advertising matter. Very truly, J. F. EFFERSON, Dealer in General Merchandise.

ICELAND geographically belongs to America, but is considered by some as belonging to Europe because of its early discovery in the ninth century A. D.

MISFORTUNE in nine times out of ten is simply another name for laziness, or bad management, and it really isn't any thing to your credit to be croaking all the time about misfortune.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Misfortune into Madame Fortune. Try it.

A NEW YORK man has invented an electrical battery, and somebody suggests that it is a curiosity of the small boy to begin to behave himself.

Illinois Central Railroad Excursions South. For a free copy of "Southern Home-Secrecy" Guide, "Farmers and Fruit-Growers" Guide to McComb, Miss., and "Buy it" address the undersigned. J. F. MEYER, Agent, East, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Manchester, Iowa.

Let poultry have full range as soon as feathered. Plenty of exercise will keep them thrive better, grow faster and keep healthier.

When Dobbins' Electric Soap was first made in 1864 it cost 30 cents a bar. It is precisely the same ingredients and quality now, and doesn't cost more. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes.

SCALDED sweet milk and cooked rice will stop diarrhea in children. Avoid giving sloppy food when in this condition.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

JAY GOULD, Alonzo Reed and Mrs. George Westinghouse went to school together. They were all comparatively poor in those days.

Keep the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The fellow who writes, "And so I love the old post and rail," writes the sentiments of an astonishingly large number of people.

The King of Italy appointed Mr. Thomas A. Edison, when visiting Europe, a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch."

Mrs. HUMPHREY WARD, Miss Olive Schreiner and Miss Margaret Dilland are called the agnostic trinity.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 35c.

When eggs are the sole object, no males are required. Hens often lay better without them and eggs keep fresh longer.

Best,